V6308++ Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

VIETNAMCOURTER

February 13

No 97

4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY - E. O. : 46 Tran Hung Doo Street - Hanoi - D. R. V. - Tel. 3841

President HO CHI MINE, our "Uncle", among his best nephews and nices, the newly promoted heroes in the patrictic struggle against the U.S.



Spring of victory

By Premier PHAM VAN DONG

With Tet (Linar New Year Festival which falls this year on February 9, 1957), the Victameso people also welcome the coming of Spring. On this occasion, Premier PHAM VAN DONG wrote in Nhan Dan paper the following article:

NOTHER spring of victory is coming, following many previous ones. The richer the fruit and blossoms of this spring, the more vigorous seeds are sown for the following one, which will besuitly earth and sky.

This spring, the spring of revolutionary heroism, heralds a year of furious storms and tempests and unequalled victories. The American aggressors are getting ready to make inroads into the delta of the Mekong river. Let them come: there grows an extraordinary kind of rice, which always keeps shead of the water level and is never submerged. The wonderful pages of history written at Bach Dang may be repeated in the land of the Nine Dragons ! (Mekong river delta, Ed.) The American aggressors will make further, more truculent steps in their war escalation against the North. Let them do it. The North is well tempered and stands ready: the earth and sky of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a socialist country, are free and inviolable; they belong to victors, who will smash any new stops in the enemy's war escala-

The Vietnamese people are living a struggle seething with the great feelings of our nation.

The past, the present and the future meet on the bright path of love for the Fatherland and for socialism. Whatever difficulties, hardships and sacrifices we may have to endure, we shall light more resolutely then ever, and our spiritual life is so fine and rich.

The Vietnamese people are living a struggle aliaining with a great international meaning: it is a struggle between the greatest rights and the greatest wrongs of our era and of men. History is forging abead. We shall win, and with us, truth will triumph.

On our shoulders rest the North and the South, our mission to our nation and our internationalist duty. All burdens seem light, for boundless enthusiasm fills our bearts.

Let all of us go to the battlefield and join battle with the strength, the certifued of rice, the spirit of initiative and the offenzive étan that belong to those possessed to both justice and strength. In our ers, justice and strength are closely bound together and decide the course of history and the destiny of man.

The spring of victory is seething in our hearts, from which it will diffuse into life.

NORTH VIETNAM

- 8 U.S. Aircraft Downed in One Day (Feb. 4).
- 4 U.S. Planes and a War Vessel Set Afire in Quang Binh Province (Feb. 6).

TOTAL NUMBER OF U.S. AIR-

1.682

SOUTH VIETNAM

- Between Feb. 3 and 7, 1967, the L.A.F. Delivered Staggering Blows at:
- The Big Ammunition Depot In Long Binh (near Saigon) Which Was Still Burning 30 Hours After the Attack (the 4th since Oct. 1966).
- U.S. Airfields and Bases at Tra Cu, Tra Noc, Binh Thuy (Mekong Detta), Bien Hoa (North of Saigon), English Base (North of Out Nhon).
- Bitter Failure of Operation, GADSDEN in Tay Ninh:
 - 5 Enemy Companies Put Out of Action: 22 Armoured Cars and Many Aircraft Destroyed.

BELLICOSE AND OBDURATE, JOHNSON IS FURTHER EXPOSED

pronouncements at the press

conference mentioned above

and especialy, the speeding up and intensification of the

aggressive war by the American imperialists have laid bare the tricky nature of U.S. "good will for peace".

With a warm approval for

the unambiguous position and correct attitude of our gov-

ernment, as well as the well-meaning and fully rea-

sonable declaration of Foreign

Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, who has made it clear that only after Washington has

put a permanent and uncon-ditional end to the bombing

of Vietnam and to all other

acts of war against it, can talks begin between the D:R.V. and the U.S.A.; pub-

lic opinion the world over and in the United States

increasing pressure to bear of

Mashington to stop the bombing of North vietnam immediately and uncondi-tionally. Nevertheless, many a time Johnson in bad faith alleged that he had seen no

serious efforts whatsnever

"from the other side"! The transparent purpose of the U.S. president when confron-

the world and American

independent and sovereign

At the same press confe-rence, not only did Johnson

others' property and at the same time to ask for compensation from his vic-

Everyone feels particularly

where in the world was in-

the basis of the respect

with his interlocutors

to oppose the urgent legitimate demand of

itself, has been

the Democratic Republic

TN their recent declarations to foreign correspondents and visitors, President tho Chi Minh, Premier Pham Van Dong and Foreign Mi-nister Nguyen Duy Trinh once again reasserted the unswerving position and the reasonable and wellmeaning attitude of our government and people as regards the settlement of the Vietnamese problem. Those declarations have been widely approved and welcom-ed by world public opinion. Aware of our sensible line and our good will, public opi-nion abroad including the United States has been pressing more and more strongly the American administration for a solution to the Vietnamese question: for a perma nent and unconditional end to the bombing of North Victnam, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet-tam, recognition of, and negotiations with, the South Vietnam N.F.L. — the sole authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people. At his press conference of Februsry 1 1967, diswering ques-tions regarding many people and political circles' support for the D.R.V. government's just position and sound and earnest attitude, President Johnson himself acknowledred - though reluctantly that some people thought so. or some governments voiced such a hope or such a desire. As for Rusk, he complained when North Vietnam said there was no peace discussion possible so long as U.S. bombings against it went on, everybody thought it dul make sense

peoples for a permanent and unconditional end of the bombing of the D.R.V., an In the United States, the moyement demanding that Washington end its war of aggression in Vietnam and, in particular, the bombing of North Vietnam - perma refuse to stop the aggression sternly condemned by the whole of progressive mangains ever greater momentum. Thousands of professors kind, but he also arrogantly put forth conditions for the churchmen, and many congressmen continue to demand went to such a length, of absurdity as to state his readiness to discuss measure that the Johnson adminis-tration put an end to its aggression and crimes in in view of a "de-escalation by both sides. Thus, very clearly, he has arrogated himself the right to rob

In face of such a situation. the U.S. government displays utter perplexity and finds itself "driven into a corner" as the French paper Combat put it. President Johnson's press conference of February 2 took place in this setting.

indignant at the fact that, while public opinion every-OHNSON has been strive sisting that Washington stop bombing North Vietnam once for all and without any ing to demonstrate the of the United States. He condition, at the sail press conference Johnson thought highly of the "usefulness" said that he had time and again had emphasis on the U.S. "deep attachment" to of his serial aggression, and praised this cynical act of war as having the effect of boosting the morale of the a peaceful settlement that he was prepared to go farther than halfway to achieve this aim, and that he had studied Saigon puppets, and making North Vietnam pay a high price. With such impudent words, Johnson and the U.S. ery carefully every public lectaration made now and then in this connection, etc. He has also claimed that ruling circles openly provoked and challenged the American and world peoples as much as all those who are rie has also claimed that every might, before going to bed, he had an invariable feeling of failure because during the day the Vietnam conflict had not been brought to an end.

But whatever hypocritical of the Vistnamese people's fundamental national rights words Johnson may utter. he can by no means conceal the aggressive intentions and the obdurate attitude of the American administration is the Vietnamese issue. His own impudent and bellicose Also at the February

> States would help to the best of its ability the Saigon administration to excute the "pacification plan" and to establish itself as a consti-tutional government. This formal declaration once again exposed the ugly, unjust and illegitimate scheme of U.S. imperialism to cling on to South Vietnam in an attempt to turn it into a military base for aggression. military base for aggression, and to permanently partition our country. Johnson's statement just as Rusk's the day before that the South Vietnames people abould lay down their arms and capitulate, exasperated the hatred of the jourteen milthroughout the country and stiffen their determination to

1967 press conference, Johnson said the United

STEPPING up the aggres-sive war and using the peace and negotiation hoax, such is the two-sided policy of the American ruling circles. While trumpet-ing the U.S. "peace goodwill", Johnson and company are actively nushritionary troops, committing monstrous crimes at Be c, in zones C and D and the Mekong delta, and further "escalating" the war in North Victnam. At his press conference of February 2, 1967, Johnson overtly said that the United States was "confemplating more efforts there" and that it would give support to U.S. troops on the battle-

The more American imperialism proves bellicose and stubborn, the more it will be unmasked and isola-

Our government and peo-ple have never ceased holding aloft the just banner of independence and peace as expressed in our well-known four points which are the condensed expression of our people's basic untional rights and are fully consistent with the fundamental spirit and the main clauses of the 195s Geneva Agreements on Viet-nam, the five points of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the present realities in Vietnam as well as the demand and aspirations of the world's people. Our proposals con-stitute the basis for the only sound political solution to the Vietnam problem. This shining truth and the earnest attitude of our government will make it impossible for the U.S. imperialists to confuse right and wrong and to call black white, however perfi-dious their schemes and how-ever oblique their state-



Dr. Abraham Behar talking at the Feb. 4 press conference

THE Second Investigation Commission of the In-ternational Tribunal set up by Lord Bertrand Russell to try the U.S. war crimes against the Vietnamese peo-ple recently visited North Vietnam.

Headed by Dr. Behar, Pro-fessor of Paris Medical Col-lege, Deputy Secretary Ge-neral of the Trade Union of Higher Education of France, President of the Investigation Commission of the Tribunal, it included:

- Lawrence Daly, Secretary-General of the National Union of Miners (Scotland).

- Tariq Ali Khan, jour-nalist (Pakistan). - Gustavo Tolentino, doctor of medicine (Dominica).

- Miss Carol Deborah Brightman, editor of Viet Report (U.S.A.)

The commission was entrusted with the mission of investigating U.S. crimes against civilians. After its arrival in Vietnam, it was areas: one in Phu Tho, Vinh Phuc and Bac Thai provinces

North-West of Hanoi (with industrial cities: Vict Thai Nguyen, and a densely populated area: Da Phuc), the other in Ninh Binh and Thanh Hos provinces South of Hanoi.

At a press conference held on February 3,1967 in Hanoi, the members of the commis-sion reported their findings.

HOW CAN THE U.S. PRESI. DENT ANSWER LE VAN LICH, A PEASANT OF PHU THO?

With Dr. Tolentino, La-wrence Daly had carried out investigation in the area to the North-West of Hanoi. Speaking of U.S. raids on civilian targets, he called special attention to the fact that he had witnessed the bombing of Viet, Tri on the afternoon of January 28,3967. That day, an interview of the commission members with witnesses and victims of the last raids on the city was interrupted, for a Bullpup missile had been launched against a populous area, 400 metres from their meeting place, wounding an old man and two children and burning down many

Bertrand Russell International War Crimes Tribunal First Investigation Commission Preliminary Conclusion

BACK from an investiga-tion tour in the D.R.V. and Cambodia, the First Investigation Commission of the Bertrand Russell Inter-national War Crimes Tribu-nal headed by lawyer Mata-rasso, met on February 2, 1067 in Paris and issued the clusion:

I - The U.S. massively and systematically bombed civilian targets, schools, hospitals, pagodas, villages, densely populated areas, and not military targets. All the bombings were made deliberately; many days before each bombing, these targets had been spotted and photo-graphed by reconnaissance

2 - The U.S. bombed and strafed with special insisten-ce dykes and hydraulic works in the D.R.V

3—The war of destruc-tion waged by the U.S. in North Vietnam has the character of a war in which new weapons have been experi-mented. The U.S. used on a was a war of genocide.

large scale many new weapons and mass destruction weapons such as napalm, phosphorous and fragmenta-

4 - The neutrality of Camthan once by the U.S. and the Saigon administration. The commission visited the Vietnam — Cambodia border, met many witnesses and drew the above conclusion that "The Ho Chi Minh Trail" and the "Sibanouk Trail were a mere fabrication by Washington and Saigon which wanted to camoullage their acts of aggression in South Vietnam and Cambodia. Matarasso con

demned U.S. transgression of international law and the Geneva Agreements, use of war means and methods banned by the world's people (large-scale terrorist tions, mass massacres, phos phorous, napalm, fragmenta tion bombs, toxic chemicals killing of POW's...). The

In Lawrence Daly's opinion. Washington's acts were aimed at intimidating

FINDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMES TRIBUNAL SECOND INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

U.S. PLANES DELIBERATELY BOMB CIVILIAN TARGETS

The commission visited some places in Viet Tri city, specially the quarters of Dong Luc Doan, Ket, and Minh Nong which had been bomb-ed in the middle of January. It inspected the damage caused to the town scho and hospital. It examined evidence in the bombed fac-tories in Viet Tri and Thai

The Viet Tri paper-mill was beavily dainaged by the raid of August 1966. A bomb had dug a large crater. There had also been a dud bomb nearby, and many marks made by fragmentation bombs on the fragmentation bombs on the walls of the factory. As the machinery was obvious for the production of paper, the attack had been quite the attack had been quite clearly directed against a non-military target. The Paste Factory in the neighbourhood had also been attacked, its roof damaged.

In Thai Nguyen, the Building Material we shop had been bombed. The citys' sanitation department had been burned down, refuse collecting and street watering vehicles and a funeral hearst

Lawrence Daly declared that he fully approved the that he tully approved the January 24,1067 statement by the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry according to which "the con-tinued and concentrated allachs on these industrial contest constituted a new and serious "escalation" of the American aggressors against the people of Vistnam", for he stressed, "these attacks threatened millions of people

In Phu Tho, the commission visited the catholic areas of Ha Thach raided on October 1, 1966. The church had been seriously damaged, its statues broken to pieces, 24 Catholics' houses burned down. The commission met many eye witnesses among whom Le Van Lich whose wife and three children had been killed. Mr. Lich had been killed. Mr. Lich had requested it to ask the U.S.

"How would be feel committed against his own family?".

Daly did not answer it for the American Head of State. He only quoted the U.S. Defence Minister's statement according to which the quantity of bombs drop-ped during the first nine months of 1966 on Vietnam was equal to the total amount of bombs used by the Allies in the Pacific theatre of operation in World War II. He concluded :

"Obviously the concentration of the amount of bombs on a small nation can only have its main hupbore to exterminate

the Vietnamese population into putting pressure on the

D.R.V. government and for-cing it to accept U.S. peace

DR. TOLENTINO'S EYE-WITNESSES

In the course of his invesin the course of his inves-tigation, Dr. Tolentino, a specialist in mental diseases, had met many witnesses who were at the same time vic-tims of U.S. air raids. The tims of U.S. air raids. Inc most seriously affected being in hospital, fully three of them were present at the press conference. Dr. Tolen-tino introduced the patients:

- Phem Hon Tho a 20-— Pham Huu Tho, a 29-year-old peasant, wounded on October 11, 1966 at Lam Thao (Phu Tho) where 6 fragmentation bombs killed to and wounded many per-sons, Mr. Tho still had 84 wounds — 20 in the abdo-men — caused by pellets from these bombs. He had a metres of bowels cut off it nowels was visible through an X-Ray shown to pressmen

- Dinh Thi Cuc, hospital nurse, wounded in the bomb-ing of Da Phuc (Vinh Phuc) on December 2, 1956, while attending to her patients. She got 6 wounds in the abdomen. Pellets had perfor-ated her liver and her stomach" two of them were still in her howels. - Dao Van Thinh, a brave

14 year-old boy wounded during the raid on January 16, 1967 in Vinh Phuc. He had led his class-mates to safety when a pellet went through his back and his

As a doctor, Mr. Tolentino haid: "I can realize that pellets are really dangerous because they can simultaneously caused many wounds, penetrale deep into the flesh and be carried by blood inside the arteries".

He condemned Washington's claims that the damag ton's claims that the damage to civilian targets had been caused by mistakes in map reading. "The nature and types of bombs, Dr. Tolentino naud, particularly regional naud, particularly regional had been concrete but had been obviously used to hill people."

L.B.I. COMMITS A SERIOUS ERROR

Miss Carol Brightman editor of Viet Report, visited Tinh Gia, a district often raided by U.S. planes in the South of Thanh Hoa pro-vince. She bore testimony to peasant who had lost his wife and three children during this bombing. Showing a red flag with a yellow star he had salvaged from his burnt house he said to the journalist: "I have fought for it, The ge on fighting it is a suit of the control of t the bombings of rural agglo-merations. On January 25, the commune of Hai Thanh was violently bombed: its primary school was burned down, a teacher and 3 pupils killed. Two kilometres away, a health centre had been

If they think they can bomb us into submission they are

OUESTIONS WHICH THE HEAD OF THE INVESTIGA-TION COMMISSION COULD

Before coming to North Vietnam, Mr. Behar, chair-man of the Commission of Investigation of crimes against civilians, had put to himself certain questions whose answers would be rought to the International

"Which civilian targets were attacked ?"

Answer | Any of them (populous centres, churches, pagodas, schools, hospitals),

Mr. Behar had visited raid. Mr. Penar nad visited raid-ed places: a church at Phat Diem (72 killed), a primary school at Tan Trao, Ra Lang (the mistress and many pupils between 6 and 7 killed), the hospital of Thanh-Hoa, the market place of Ninh Binh "Were bombs and shells used against concrete and steel or against men?"

Answer: Essentially against men. Mr. Behar added that in this connection, Tolenti-



Hon Phone hamlet, on the outshirts of Viet Tri



Commission members examine a bomb crater on Quang Nguyen dyke, Thanh Hos province.

" Were there civilian targets bombed in North Vietnam?" To answer this question

Carol Brightman

met Catholics who asked her

"Why would the U.S. imperialists come here to trouble

20 ROME CRATERS ON A

SECTION OF DYKE

Pakistanese journalist Ali

Khan considered idiotic U.S. intention of intimidating and terrorizing the Vietnamese

people with bombs. He spoke

of the bombing of a section of dyke at Quang Nguyer

Thanh Hos) on Jan. 29, 1967. He had seen it with "his owne yes."

In all, 56 bombs had been dropped on this dyke section and 2 nearby villages: Dinh Tan and Dinh Tien. The

dyke had 20 bomb cracers. 7 persons had been killed at Dinh Tan, 31 (including 24 children) at Dinh Tien, 60

wounded. How could Was hington justify its crime? The site had obviously no

Here Ali Khan had realiz-

ed the courage and determi-nation of a whole people when talking with a young peasant who had lost his

military importance.

Mr. Behar related the raid on Thanh Hoa at 11.50 a.m. on January 29, 1967. U.S. planes flew in two waves. The first raid burnt down several bouses, killed wounded many civilians. The victims had been carried to a seighbouring first-aid-station. A number of them had been burst to death during a second raid. Mr. Behar had himself put his signature to a report made on the spot by the Thank Hoa Investigation Commis-

Bion. "Did the bombings take place far from military targets?"

Answer: Yes. Take for stance the Dong Xuan Co-operative in Thanh Hos with operative in Thanh Mos with 200 houses burnt down. Mr. Behar recalled the tragic scene of a woman, Mrs. Le Thi Thong, witnessing her two children dying in the fire, any help being impossi-ble because of the second

no's statement had given an answer without ambiguity Repeated attacks with the use of fragmentation and explosive bombs on such small areas as Tinh Gia (Thanh Hoa), or with incen-diary bombs and napalm, were obviously aimed at killing men.

"Were there any objective evidence of genocide

Answer: Yes. According to Mr. Behar, evidence of deli-berate genocide in North and South Vietnam was provided by raids on the civilian population and civilian tar-gets in densely populated areas, attacks in successive waves, use of fragmentation bombs and other types of bombs bombing of dykes.

Mr Behar naid tribute to the Vietnamese people who fought valiantly against U.S. "escalation". He said he had been struck by the courage and determination of Thanh Hos, Nam Ngan, Tinh Gia, Ba Lang people who, despite U.S. hombings by day and by night, had done wonders on two fronts: fighting and

THE third shop of the May 19 power plant was one of the places the hardest hit by U.S. aircraft in the vears to6s-66. Sometimes it was attacked to times in the day and a times at night. On one occasion, it was raid-ed 27 times in three days running, receiving nearly

In mid-1965, for two days running, hundreds of U.S. aircraft furiously attacked

THE EVER-FLOWING CURRENT

the wartshop but the work. ers stood by their machines, up to the moment when the atter were damaged. Following these two days of attacks, two divisions of the work. shops had to interrupt pro-

But immediately, all the workers buckled down to repair work.

times in a single day. How. ever the workers never left, their posts. Once, a delayedbomb fell barely four metres from a group of workers: they remained unruffled. The machines were again damaged. Two vorkers were killed. Again

and again they were attack-

ed. A bomb exploded, close

again, saving 20,000 drought-stricken hectares of ricefields

But hardly had the machi-

nes started humming when

tes came. On one occasion,

again the American air nira-

they raided the plant is

in the province.

the current started flowing his comrades realize that he had been wounded. Thanks to his courage his busied

THOSE WHO DEFEAT THE YANKS

For seven days running, the enemy attacked, Missiles were used on the last day, equipment out of commis

The workshop premises had he workshop premises had been severely damaged. So had been civilian dwellings all around. The people had suffered casualties. In face of this situation, this ques-tion was raised; should the workshop be moved away? It would be very difficult to carry out repair work under enemy bombings. But elec-tricity was needed! Tens of thousands of bectares of ricefields were hit by drought and the pumps had to be

Finally both the management and the workers agreed that the workshop should remain where it was and that the equipment should be put back in order. The reason was obvious enough it would take a long time to move it to pnother side which would itself come under enemy attacks! It was judge! best to stick to the general line when the enemy comes, one fights him : after he has been ceaten off, one resumes production work; anything he

An emulation drive was to more than one job and senlace their comrades when ers piedged themselves to ever needed. The cultural level of the workers has emulate the fighters on the heroic island of Con Co. A shock brigade composed of so strong and courageous young men was set up. The first thing it did was to build a 500 metre cable line in an been raised : complementary opened, from the 4th to the 10th form.

open area, under repeated enemy air strikes. The job

was finished in 7 days, 8 days ahead of schedule. Nguyen

Ngoc Bich, the Labour Youth cell secretary, worked at a height of 22 metres, his safety

belt hooked to an iron ring.

a most dangerous position particularly when enemy planes turned up. Le Kim Hong spent his whole day

working, going home only at 8 in the evening. Turning to account his experience in previous repair work, he assembled a new machine out

of parts of damaged ones. He also rigged up a new control panel, thanks to which only

two workers now had to be

in an elevated place, whereas

formely 33 were needed.
Owing to the worker's

energetic efforts and initia

tive, within 24 days the workshop was back in work-

ing order, 16 days ahead of schedule. The current of schedule. The current again flowed, serving pro-

duction and fighting. The ricefields got as much water

During the last two years

skilled personnel have been

trained on the spot: 5 shift leaders, 10 production team

leaders a deputy managers.

as they needed.

During the last two years no work accident has ever happened. At each raid, the pumping station received 5-7 bombs, but the workers clung to their posts. Coal consump During air raids, the furnace trol so that the fire never

Enemy bombings have never succeeded in disrupting the life of the workers : the workshop wall paper appears regularly, and the table ten-nis teams are active during breaks. The theatrical amateur troupe has added two new plays to its repertoire. The plots of land belonging to the workshop and tilled by the workers themselves have produced four tons of rice and many tons of vege-tables. Thousands of fish have been raised, as well as many pigs, one for every ten workers. The workshop mili-tia has been well trained in the use of 57mm anti-aircraft artillery.

Together with army units and the local militia, the workers of the third workshop of the May 19 power plant have been able to keep their machines humming and the electric current flowing to all corners of X. province

the machines were repaired.

by, burying four men under the rubble. Le Chinh, one of For 26 days, under repeated bombings and with only them, struggled free, ran to fetch a rescue squad. After scanty means at their dis posal, they worked hard, and to days ahead of schedule. bringing it to the place, he collapsed: only then did

ON THE

FROM Jan. 15 to 25, 1967, 20,000 hectages

PROM Jan. 15 to 25, 1907, 20,000 hectares were put under winter-spring crop every day in North Vietnam. To date many pro-

Victnam. To date many pro-vinces have finished the transplanting and are shift-ing over to the preparation of the spring crop. In other provinces, this transplanta-

tion will be completed before the Lunar New Year's Day

N 1006, 23 million trees

were planted in Thanh Hon province. 3 milion more fruit trees, timber

in the first 16 days of January 1967 an amount of salt nearly equal to the highest monthly production

partment of Hanoi municipality handled 3 times as many jobe as in 1965, 126 hydraulic projects were built in time. With

trees and oleagingus trees were planted (the 170,000 Heze and coconst-palms newly planted equal the total planted in the past 4 years).

N 1966, 270 million trees of various kinds were planted in the North. Afforestation for protection against wind, sand and seawave was in the main complet ed on a 1,000km long area; 100,000 hectares of bare hills have been covered with

N 1966, in Hung Yen proin 4,280 hectares of ricein rivers and 1,000 hectares of ponds. To late it has been hauling a fairly good catch of ricefield-reared fish, (possibly running to 3 ocotons which represents an increase of 509 tons over

H AIPHONG has fulfilled the January the January 1967 salt production plan 3 days of schedule. Many salt co-operatives produced

1066 the Hydraulic Deregard to small hydraulic works, a movement to build ricefield terraces and ricefield sector dykes was stepped up and 60 per cent of rice-fields were consequently irrigated or drained. In 1066

inthe DRV

paddy output reached nearly 4.9 tons per bectare despite prolonged natural calamities.

I N 1956, 90 percent of centrally run light in-destry enterprises ful-filled the yearly plan; some recorded an increase up to 15"percent. Compared with 106s, the production plans many central industrial concerns increased from 15 to 70 per cent and the locally run enterprises increased from 5.5 to 30 per

N order to serve the development of local in-dustries, prospecting Team N-20 has discovered in the midland region many important deposits of coal, kaolin limestone which will make it possible for the area to develop engineering and the production of bricks and chinaware, etc.

CULTURAL AND EDUCA-TIONAL ACTIVITIES

R ECENTLY the D.R.V. Physical Culture and Sports Department called a meeting to review the sports movement in 1966 and outline directives of the movement for 1967.

In 1966, the "five athletic aports" campaign : running. jumping swimming, shooting and poxing, has become a mass movement and expand-ed far and wide among the youth, inditiamen and senior The task set for

ing the physical culture and sports movement—in the spirit of anti-U.S. struggle in all schools, workshops, cooperatives, construction sites, agricultural farms, administrative offices and army units.

OVER the past three years, especially in 1966, the Chemical Research Institute of the Heavy Industry Ministry has completed the most effective and greatest volume of work since the restoration of peace in 1954.

It conducted experimental researches on 8 subjects, put 9 into experimental produc-tion and applied 8 to serial production

FTER one year, the A "three responsibilities" supplementary schools for women have been built in 17 previnces and cities

Dice transplanting is in full swing. PHOTO: At Dai Xuan co-

Hai Duong pro-

with 2,400 classes attended by nearly 60,000 students. This kind of school is aimed at improving the culcadres and peasants, helps mobilize the great force of women, pushes ahead the revolution on the relations of production and technical, cultural and ideological revo-

ution in the countrysid A "Resist U.S. Aggression for National Salvation" act festival was recent-ly held by various nationa-lities in Tuyen Quang pro-vince. Over 200 amateurs recited poems, sang, played music and performed plays, many of them performing in minority languages.

HE book distribution service in Thanh Hoa pro-vince has expanded its network to agricultural coops and production teams. Over 90% of coops and Over 90% of coops and 70% of production teams are provided with the Nhan Dan, organ of the Vietnam Work-ers' Party, New Thanh Hos and reviews on agronomy an general science and papers for women and the worth organ of the Vietnam Work-

HB new HE new splendid victories of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces and people have added glorious pages to the history of the liberation struggle of the heroic South Vietnam against the struggle of the heroic South Vietnam against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Overcoming innumerable hardships and making untold sacrifices, the South Viet-namese people have been waging a relentless struggle for more than is ware sowe for more than 12 years now and have recorded very great victories by outwitting the U.S. aggressors U.S. aggressors in three bouts of strategic significance: foiling their plan to realize a neo colonialist realize a neo colonialist policy through the Ngo Dinh Diem dictatorial regime, de-feating their "special war" and winning initial successes against their local war.

The earth-shaking fight of The earth-shaking fight of the South Vietnam people against U.S. aggression for national salvation has given a clearer expression to their heroism aspecially since the U.S. aggressors, defeated in their "special war", had to their "special war", nan wo commit American expedi-tionary troops to a local war in South Vietnam. The stubburn U. S. aggressors have not ceased to send have not ceased to send additional troops and ma-terial to South Vietnam while systematically "esca-lating" their war of destruc-tion against North Vietnam. The American expeditionary corps has run from a few scores of thousands to more than 400,000, the number of aircraft has doubled, that of cannous and armoured vehicles has trebled and the quantity of bombs and ammunition has increased manifold. They have fielded 70 per cent of their standing ground force, 60 per cent of their tactical air force, part of their B 52 atrategic bombers and 40 per cent of their navy, and set up a buge war machine.

The U.S. war of aggression Vietnam has exceeded hy far the Korean war in some respects has surpassed any previous war in world history The U.S. aggressors have been using the most barbarous war methods, from the policy of "burn all, destroy all, kill all" to the destroy all, kill all " to the ever wider use of fragmen-tation, napalm and phosphorous bombs as well as of ous chemicals and was

the South, boiling with hatred for the enemy and firmly holding the initiative in action and maintaining their position of strategic offensive, have been rushing to wipe out the aggressors and their henchmen.

They have frustrated one after the other two strategic plans of the U.S. aggressors — the 1963-1966 dry season strategic counter offensive and the 1950 rainy season defensive program — and are inflicting initial defeats on the U.S. second dry-season counter-offensive. By defeating the U.S. aggressors three times, the South Vietnam L.A.F. have won a highly significant victory over the U.S. local war in its initial J.S. local war in its initial stage.

During the past two years, he South Vietnam armed the South Vietnam armed forces and people have put out of action 600,000 enems troops including nearly 130,000 U.S. aggressors. They have completely wiped out 100 enemy battalions, down or destroyed 3,467 aircraft, destroyed 5, 260 military vehicles including 1.626 ar

VIETNAM COURIER

THE N.F.L. Is Master of the Situation

BUNTERSOFR.

in South Vietnam

moured personnel carriers, while continuously increasing their strength and defending and expanding the liberated zone. Since the beginning of this year, the South Vietnam

this year, the South Vietnam people have been marching vigorously toward final victory and have been credited with new exploits. The South Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is an epic of the will to fight for independence and freedom. By waging a long, hard and very heroic war of resistance, the people of South Vietnam have war of rentstance, the people of clearly shown their absolute loyally to the Eatherland and their manhalable eleternians of their manhalable eletronians of th

The South Vietnam Nation-Front for Liberation is al Front for Liberation is the leader and organizer of every victory of the South Victnamese people. With the unity of the entire people under its victorious banner and with its correct political and military line, the N.F.L. and military line, the N.F.L. is the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, who has coastantly been leading the coastantly been leading the district of the four victory. The Front has at its disposal a powerful political contingent and an inviacible armed force. On the four strictive, covered with high fifths of South Victnam's exercises of south victnam's exercises of the vast plains already liberated, the N.F.L. is actually performing the function of a national and democratic State, leading the fight and production in all spheres and building a new life for more than 10 million people.

The rower of the Exercise

The power of the Front is constantly growing even in the areas still controlled by the enemy. The struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation waged by the South Vietnamese people under the leadershipe of the N.F.L. had been en-joying the sympathy and ever stronger and wider support from the progressive mankind. The prestige of the Front in the international arena has been constantly enhanced. The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has been recognized by broad public opinion in the world as the only genuine repre-sentative of the people of South Vietnam.

Reality has proved that the National Front for Liberation is master of the situation in South Victuam. The U.S. aggressors are very stubborn and stupid. They have suffered heavy failures, but still persist in the inten-sification and expansion of sincation and expansion of their aggressive war. They refuse to recognize the N.F.L. though it is the leader of the South Vietnam army and people and has inflicted ever heavier defeats on the U.S.

In an interview granted to Liberation Press Agency on January 30, Mr. Huynh Tan Phat stated: "With regard to Sruth Vielnem we resolutely demand that the United States slop ils war of aggression, withdraw all its troops and weapons and those of its salellites dismantle its military bases, respect the national rights of the South Vietnamese people, namely independence, demo-cracy, peace, neutrality, reuni-fication of the Fatherland and the settlement of our own affairs anational rights.

by ourselves. It must recognize the Front as the only genuine representative of the people of South Victions.

The North Vietnam people warmty support the above line of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The war in South Vietnam was provoked by the U.S. To end the war, the U.S. must withdraw its troops from South Vietnam, respect the fundamental rights of the South Vietnamese people and leave the Vietnamese people to settle their internal affairs. This is self-evident. The U.S. must recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole genuine representative of Vietnamese people. This is also a matter of course World public opinion has long reco-guized these transparent realities. If the U.S. persists in its stubborn aggressive people, as pointed out by Mr. Huynh Tan Phat, united millions like one under the glorious national salvation banner of the Front, will fight determinedly to the end until they have recovered their sacred fundamental

N.F.L. VICE-PRESIDENT HUYNH TAN PHAT'S STATEMENT ON NGUYEN DUY TRINH'S ANSWERS TO JOURNALIST W. BURCHETT

ON January 30, 1967, Huyuh Tan Phat, Vice-President of the Pre-sidium of the Central Com-mittee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, granted an interview to L.P.A. on problems in which public opinion in Vietnam and the world is interested.

After, condemning Wash-After, condemning washington and Saigon puppet authorities' objection to the Front's order for suspension of military attacks on the occasion of the Lunar New Year Festival, Mr. Huynh Tan Phat stated his opinion on the reply of the D.R.V. Poreign Minister Nguyen Duy Triah to journalist W. Burchett on January 28. He energetically condemns the U.S. Imperialist's aggression in both South on U.S. "escalation of the Condemn of the Conde Year Festival, Mr. Huvnb

Phat said:

"The bombing and strafing of North Victuam by the U.S.

is an utilety gross enversachment upon the zourreignt-ment upon the zourreignt-and independence of the D.v., ceriously offending the sacred national xentiments of our people throughout the country and the conscience of progressive mankinal.

sion mankind.
The Visintamess people are one, Visintam is one. The heart grives when the finger is cut. The crimes of the U.S. imperialists against our hith and han in the North have aroused projoined widefpantion among our people in the South and despend their habred for the despend sherr habred for the despend sherr habred for the Visintamess people together with their morthers compatition are vianamuse poople together with their northern compatriots are still more determined to fight and foil all aggressive schemes and acts of the U.S. imperia-lists to as to fulfil their sarred tash: Liberate South Vistnam, defend North Vietnam, and achieve eventual reunification the Fatherland.

The South Vietnam people resolutely demand that the U.S. Government stop at once and unconditionally its bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V. So long as the U.S. imperialists undertoken resident North Vietnam University and brother milks on North Vietnam University and brother milks and the U.S. Internal to the University of the Univers the South Viewamess armes forces and people will intensify their fight and inflict sterner punishment on them to avenge their hith and hin in the North."

On the statement of D.R.V. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, Mr Phat said:

"The answers given by D.R.V. Foreign Minisser Nguyen Duy Trinh highlighted the great victories of the Vietnamses people in bolh parts of the country, and the heavy defeats and stubborn nature of hill 5 inhumberil 4. the U.S. imperialist aggressors.
Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh has
expressed the heartfelt sentiments
and firm support of the North and perm support of the North Vietnamese hith and him. The position and attitude of the Government of the D.R.V. is very clear and shines with justice. The South Vistnam National Front for Liberation National Front for Liberation fully approves and supports this carrect position and well-wishing affiltude, since it conforms to the tirgent and legitimate demands of the Vielmanese people as a whole. We are firmly convinced that it will raine the compatible would be supported to the control of the contro we are princy convinced that it will enjoy the sympathy and cuarm support of the peace-and justice - loving people in the world, including the progressive American people.

Mr Huynh Tan Phat then brought into the fore the N.F.L. position on the est-tlement of the Vietnam problem :

"With regard to South Vietnam, no resolutely demand that the United States stop its war of aggression, withdraw all its troops and weapons and those of its satellites, dismantle

its military bases, respect the national rights of the South Visinamerse people, namely in-departence, democracy, peace, neutrality, reunification of the Fatherland and settlement of ransiana and settlement of our own affairs by ourselves, It must recognise the Front as the only genuine representative of the people of South Vietnam.

"Reality has proved that though the U.S. imperialists additionally oppose and davy the resistance war for national salustion of the South Videnames poole and reluse to recognize the South Videname National Front for Edwards, and Assert Front for Fr deliberately oppose and deny

"The struggle waged by the Victuannes prople from the South to the North is a just struggle for self-defence and conforms to all international law. The four points of the Pront expounded in its spoint attention of March 2n, 1965 and the position of the Pront expounded in its spoint statement of March 2n, 1965 and the self-defence of the Victuannes booths to exposition. and fundamental rights of the Visinamese people throughout the country, are the only correct basis for the settlement of the problem of Victnam in general and of South Victnam in particular and have been widely approved and supported by the world's people.

" The people of South Vistnam, united millions as one man under the glorious banner of the Front are determined to fight to the end for their sacred fundamental national rights.".

NEW MOVEMENT AGAINST JOHNSON WAR

6,000 PROFESSORS FROM 200 UNIVERSITIES AND COLLE-GES DEMAND AN END TO

ECENTLY, some .3.000 RECENTLY, some some professors from 86 American universities and colleges signed an open letter published in the Sunday Neu York Times, demanding that Johnson stop the bombing. of the D.R.V.

This open letter to Johnson was made public by the eaded by Dr. Hilary Putham Harvard University professor of philosophy, and R.E. of Technology professor of hiology

Dr. E. Luria said that this of aggression in Vietnam was held by American Catho-lics outside St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. organisation had collected ore than 3,000 signatures on professors of 200 universities and colleges in 17

The demonstrators con-demned Cardinal Spellman, archbishop of New York, for having shamelessly asserted during his Christmas visit to On the same day, leaders of students' organisations from 200 American universities and colleges met Dean Rusk, Saigon that the U.S. war in Vietnam should be continued U.S. Secretary of State, to protest against the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam. until victory (1).

DEMONSTRATION OF 2,000 PEOPLE IN PRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE

VER 2000 Americans from various parts of the country demonstrated outside the White

Students' organisations from 200 U.S universities and colleges opposed Johnson.

On Jan. 31, over 2,000 Americans from various parts of the country marched on Washington and demons-trated outside the White House, demanding that the Johnson administration give up its aggression against Vietnam. The demonstrators sent a petition to Johnson,

saying that silence now meant betrayal and that they could not remain in-different because the dispatch

NEW YORK CATHOLICS

DEMONSTRATE AGAINST IOHNSON AND SPELLMAN

O N Jan. 29, another de-

monstration in protest

sion in Vietnam

to strongly protest against the Philippine reactionary administration's involvement of U.S. troops to Vietnam may lead to disaster. The petition condemned the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam as "dirty and immoral" and demanded in the U.S. aggressive was in Vietnam.

The demonstrators dis-played slogans urging that immoral" and demanded that Johnson stop bombing North Vietnam, recognise the South Vietnam N.F.L. and de-escalate in Vietnam.

the Filining authorities with draw their troops from South Vietnam. They also demand-ed that the U.S. war crimes Vietnam he brought before the International Tribunal. They also burnt officies of

On January 25 night, 1,000 workers and students demonstrated against the U.S. and its henchmen in front of

the U.S. embassy. Carrying aloft the slogans, "Marcos is a traitor",
"Marcos is a rotorious puppet and Jubnson's spy ", the demonstrators strongly pro-tested against the U.S. imper-ialists setting up of military

IN NEW YORK TO DEMAND AN END TO U.S. AGGRES-SION IN VIETNAM

A T a news conference in New York on Jan. 27, Rev. Abraham J. Muste who had recently visited North Vietnam, announced

the setting up or a new organisation campaigning for the end of the Vietnam war.

It will hold a demonstrations

in April this year, one is front of the U.N. headquar-

ters in New York, and the

other in San Francisco, to demand an end to the U.S. war in Vietnam.

Earlier, on Jan. 22, an anti-war demonstration had demanded that the U.S. Government immediately stop the bombing of the D.R.V. taken place during a mass in the same Cathedral attend-ed by 3,000 Catholics. NEW ORGANISATION SET UP

Many Washington citizens also joined in the demonstration, and the ranks of demonstrators swelled to the point that the Treasury Department building near the White House was crowded with people.

> NORTH AMERICAN JEWS PROTEST AGAINST VIETNAM WAR

ON Jan. 28, at a session of the Union of North American Jews in North Carolina, Rev. N. Eisendrath, President of the Union and leader of one million North American Jews

FILIPINO WORKERS AND STUDENTS DEMONS-TRATE AGAINST PHILIP-PINE INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM WAR THE WHOLE WORLD SUPPORTS US

DEFYING brutal repres-Derying Bruth representation by policemen, 5 000 Filipino workers and students on January 23 night demonstrated in front of the Philippine parliament bases, economic infitration in the Philippines and harsh exploitation of its people. They sternly condemned the Filipino reactionary authorities for tailing after the U.S. in the dirty war in Vietnam.

> APPOLASIAN SOLIDADITY COMMITTEE OF MALI UR-GES U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH VIETNAM

HE Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Mali on January 25 issued a statement confirming the boundless solidarity of the Malian people for the Vietnamess people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

The statement said .

The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Mali together with millions of people in the world condemned foreign interference in Vietnam and strongly protested against air and naval attacks on public utility buildings, and massacres of civilians in the D.R.V., and demanded that foreign aggressive troops be withdrawn from Vietnam and the 1934 Geneva Agreements be acrupulously imple-

YEMEN NATIONAL CON-FERENCE ADOPTS RE-SOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF VIETNAM

THE National Conference HE National Conference
of the Revolutionary
People's League of Yene held in Sana on January
to unanimously adopted a
resolution voicing full support for all the measures
adopted by the Yemen goverament to oppose the counter - revolutionary elements, benchmen of the imperialists and colonialists, and affirming its resolute support for the national liberation movement

the Asian, African and of the Assau, Assaultation American peoples. Concerning the Vietnam

The National Conference The National Conference of the Revolutionary People's League of Yemen declares its solidarity with the South Vietnam National Front, for Liberation, and strongly condemns the U.S. imperialist armed aggression against the Vietnames people and barbarous air raids against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

1,470 BRITISH INTELLEC-TUALS ASK GOVERNMENT NOT TO SUPPORT U.S. AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM

HE London Times on January 24 published a statement signed by 1,470 Bristish scientists, professors and scientific researchers from 30 universities and research institutes in Britain requesting their government to stop supporting the U.S. aggressive war Vietnam.

The statement pointed out that the British govern-ment, in its capacity as one of the Co-Chairmen of the to54 Geneva Conference on Indochina, held a special responsibility for the events in Vietnam, and that the in Vietnam, and that the British government's support for the U.S. actions in Viet-nam was seriously detrimen-tal to its ability to fulfil its responsibility.

The statement called on the British government to dissociate itself from the U.S. policy in Vietnam.

The signatories to the above statement included 32 mem-bers of the Royal Academy of Sciences among them many prominent figures and Nobel prize winners such as Profes-sor Dorothy Hodgkin and



In 1966, the Lao Patriotic Forces and People :

- Put Out of Action 12,000 Enemy Troops.

armed forces and people resisted stubbornly and gave

staggering counter-blows. In

tion nearly 12,000 enemy troops (6,325 killed, 2,970 wounded, 2,607 captured or talked into surrender), seized

2,725 guns of various types and hundred tons of ammuni-

tion and war materials, and

shot down 203 American

The Lao army and people

fought off all the attacks and raids launched by the U.S. aggressors and their

U.S. aggressors and their flunkeys and liberated nearly

These successes were an indication of the revolution-

ary undaunted fighting spirit

40,000 more people.

- Shot Down 203 U.S. Planes.

THE spokesman of the Lao People's Liberation Ar-my recently issued the following statement on the achievements recorded by the Lao army and people

In the past year, the U.S. "special war" in Lace to a high degree. Along with their endeavour to consolidate the army of the right wing and their puppet ruling cirtheir puppet ruling cir-cles, the U.S. imperialists mustered 9 mobile groups of battalions and many units of the Lao Right wing and of the U.S. lackeys Thailand and South Vietam together with the suport of the American airforce. donducted many attacks to occupy the liberated areas of Laos. They also stepped up "mopping up" opera-tions, terrorizing people liv-

ing in their temporarily con-trolled areas, penning the population in concentration

and patriotic heroism of the Lao armed forces and peo-ple under the leadership of the Neo Lao Hakcamps. The 'U.S. planes including B-52 strategic bom-bers flew 20,000 sorties to bomb and spray toxic che-micals on the Lao liberated zones. But the Lao liberation

LUANC DRABANC AIRPIPLO ATTACKED BY LAO PATRIOTIC FORCES

forces and people in Luang Prabang province (Upper Lacs) on the high of February 1 launched a prise attack on the airfield in the city.

According to preliminary reports, after a few minutes' fighting, the Luang Prabang people and army burned six . 28 fighter planes and two elicopters of the Air America and damaged three other aircraft, wiped out nearly 20 agents of the U.S. de-fending the airfield which is closed for the time being.

According to Western re-ports, since Feb. 5, U.S. aircraft have sprayed toxic chemicals on a large area north of the demilitarized sone, (at the 17th parallel) from the seacoast to the Vietnam-Laos border.

Washington continues its war of extermination in the north On Feb. 3, AP revealed as well as south of Vietnam.

THE U.S. WAR OF

EXTERMINATION CONTINUES

A YEAR OF GRIM TRIAL OF STRENTH, A YEAR OF SPLENDID VICTORIES

As regards the dry season military counter-offensive, they will surely go on hitting hard at our liberated zone and our bases to wipe out part of our regular forces, destroy our stores, seal off communication lines. carry on the concentration of the population into "atrategic names" encroach upon the territory under our control and ensure the security of their rear. Though they no longer entertain the hope of defeating us military, they will do their best to reduce the L.A.F.'s actions to the minimum, so as to quietly carry out the "pacification" plan.

Concerning the "rural pacificaoffensive against the population, nearly all the puppet troops about 90 per cent) and part of the U.S. and satellite forces (about 10 per cent) are being as-signed this job. 60 billion plastres (Saigon currency) (15 billion in 1956) have already been earmarked for this purpose

Apart from that, in 1967, the Americans will be compelled to introduce combat troops into the Mekong delts for occupation task with a view to providing a prop — not so strong — to the puppet troops in this area

Though it is a perfidious plan, its very existence already betray their failure in their attempt to wipe out our armed forces. They wanted to

defeat us militarily and having failed to snatch a military victory as well as in their use of puppet troops to confront the L.A.F., they resign themselves to dividing their forces to protect their rear areas, "pacify the territory, concentrate the plation. In so doing they aim achieving a relative military and activeing a relative mintary and political equilibrium to deceive our people, and securing a position of strength in view of the "peace nego-tiations". What difficulties will await the American imperialists in this

First deambach . This is the same difficulty that beset the enemy in the execution of their 'pacification' plan. Throughout 1966, despite strenuous efforts, they could only fulfil — theoretically 20 per cent of the plan. Will they be in a position to achieve better results in 1062 Surely they will suffer heavier de-feats, for our people are more ex-perienced and more determined to resist them; the puppet troops, badly mauled on the battlefield, will incur still harder blows from the population and disintegrate more quickly and on a wider scale, while the puppet administration at the grass-root level will be smashed.

Second drawbach: As the GI's will Second drambach: As the GI's will have to occupy the plains, they will be a fat target for the regional troops, guerilias and militiamen. They themselves perfectly know that resistance bases for decades, the especially the Nambo delta where the U.S. "heliborne tactics" and ar-moured vehicle tactics " have failed, (especially at Ap Bac and Cha La).

Third drawback: The American and puppet forces will have to split and scatter on a larger scale than before. This is one of the difficulties plaguing the enemy's strategy for a long time. Concentration provides strong mobile forces but hinders atrong mobile forces but hinders occupation of territory and control over the population. Dispersal gener-ates weak points, exposes the occu-pants to the blows of the L.A.F and the civilians everywhere, in all the three zones (urban centres, plains, and mountain regions, Ed.)

Fourth drawback: The increasingly sinking morale of the U.S. and puppet forces, the growing contra-dictions between dictions between the Americans and their lackeys, contradiction that cannot be overcome unless the Vankees en home. In spite of numerous difficulties,

the adversary will display greater recklessness and cruelty. The test of strength between him and us will

be much tougher and fiercer in 1067. But, resolute to pursue the invin-But, resolute to pursue the invin-cible revolutionary and people's war lines, armed with very abundant experiences drawn from our confron-tation with the U.S. aggressors, and

firmly determined to fight until firmly determined to fight until victory, we shall be pefectly capable of crushing all his designs in 1967. We shall completely foil his military offensive plan as well as his large-scale "pacification" plan.

acale "pacification" plan.

If the enemy attacks our zones
we shall hit at bis, if he marsacres
our compatitions and destroys our
bases, we shall strike forcefully
bases, we shall strike forcefully
cestablished one "strategic hamlet",
our people will destroy two or three,
we shall heat ham without let up.
The nimber of puppet troops annihitated and disintegrated will grow in proportion to the number of pact-fication" raids that will be under-taken. Political actions from urban centres to rural areas will contribute to shaking further the already tottering political foundations of the enemy's regime.

We shall never allow ourselves to drift into subjectivism and selfdrift into subjectivism and self-complaceacy, we shall never shrink from any secrifice or bitter fighting and do not herbour any illusion about peace as the U.S. imperialists wishfully think. For we very clearly realize that only by means of resolute offensives and by defeating the enemy on the battlefield can we complete victory.

We inflicted defeats on zon one troops in 1965, on 400,000 in and shall surely defeat them and their puppet and satellite troops in 1967, even if in response to the appeal made by President Ho Chi Minh and the Presidium of the South Ninn and the Freedition of the Souta Vietnam National Front for Libera-tion, we have to deal with 300,000, 600,000 or larger numbers of Amer-ican troops and to prolong the resis-tance war for another ten, fifteen or twenty years. We are determined to fight on and shall certainly win.

and inhabitants there, who

are endowed with the spirit

Local L.A.F.... Complete destruction...

On October 18 at 2 p.m. Battalion 3, Brigade 31, Di-vision 21 landed by 13 helicopters at Nga Cai was mown down within an hour. The major commanding the batsoldiers captured, 5 belicop-ters downed, 5 others injured. At 4 pm. on October 18, Battalions 1 and 2, Brigade 21. also landed at Nga Cai were driven into a ricefield where they were encircled and chopped up. After this Serve battle, the enemy land ed the commanding company of Brigade 31 in a ricefield to mount a counter-offensive under the cover of aircraft of various kinds. But it was repelled and to aircraft shot down. The enemy was com-pelled to muster his troops along the Ba Huan canal but was attacked from 3 direc

pany was wiped out. The lieu-tenant colonel commanding the operation was killed, two-thirds of the effectives of Battalion I were annihilated. Battalion 2 was badly maule and 'he major commanding the battalion killed. In 18 hours of unremitting

In 18 hours of unremitting attacks and interceptions of rescuing parties, the L.A.F. killed over 1,000 enemies, neatly wiped out Battalion 3, neatly wiped out Battainon 3, Brigade 31, a ranger company and 2 other companies, de-cimated Battalion 1 and 2, Brigade 31, downed 17 air-craft of various types, inclucraft of various types, inclu-ding 14 belicopters, I jet, I L.19 and 1 Ghinook, injured 12 other aircraft, seized a great quantity of weapons including 11 machino guns and 12 tommy-guns. Cai Duoc victory testified to the tacti-cal and technical maturity cal and technical maturity of the L. A.F. Undoubtedly the A.F. keep the initiative on all theatres of operations. Car Duoc victory also gave the lie to the propaganda stunt of some Pentagon men and tions. Tired and thrown into confusion, they offered little resistance. The whole comtheir lackeys on the phoney "victories" of their troops.

that this "scorched earth"

tactics was part of a bigger plan aimed at destroying

within 6 months vast re-gions of South Vietnam as Brown, air force secretary, and Occonnell, U.S.A.F. chief of

staff, reported to U.S.Senate.

will devestate all crops on a

large-scale and cause heavy losses to the population.

This barbarous operation is further aimed at herding hundreds of thousands of peo-ple into concentration camps.

Flouting world opinion.

This spraying of chemicals

Those schievements proved that the regional L.A.R. had made great progress, tactically and technically. Many quick victories were recorded because the Liberarecorded because the Libera-tion fighters and guerillas had brought into full play their absolute moral superior-ity while skilfally and flexibly turning to account the secret turning to account the secret and surprise factor, coor-dinating their actions with a good timing, striking hard and making short work of enemy resistance, thus limiting to a large extent the effects of the enemy's air and artillery power.

A new feature emerging from recent victories over the puppet troops is that the regional forces and gue-rillas have succeeded not only in sweeping off many enemy positions and wiping out large enemy man-power, but also in capturing large quantities of enemy armament and military equipment.

The raid on the enemy position and the wiping out of his reinforcements at Cho Chieu (Tam Ky) on Jan. 10, and the surprise attack on the Panther Skin Company and its complete destruction in Thu Thua district town on Jan. 15 were actions which distinguished themselves by the seizure of all the enemy armoury. In arm the enemy armoury. In arm-ing themselves with captured weapons, the South Viet-namese regional forces and querillas have given their new year victories even more significance.

Remarkably the 3 victorious actions which comvictorious actions white com-pletely wiped out 3 battalions of puppet regulars were carried out in quick succes-sion and in a short length of time, between Jan. 15 and 19, in the Mekong delta:

Battslion 2, Regiment 46, Division 25, was wiped out in Can Giuoc (Cholon) on Ian. 15, puppet Ranger Battalion 32 nicknamed Black Tiger and Security Forces Company Security Forces Company 994 put out of action in Chan Hung, Binh Dai (Ben Tre) on Jan. 16, and a main force battalion of Regiment 14, Division 9 destroyed in Cang Long (Tra Vanh) on Jan. 19.

If it were not for the series of attacks against series of attacks against to enemy positions around Ben Tre provincial capital (on the night of Jan. 8), the 3 bombardments of the Giong bombardments of the Glong from military sub-sector (Jan. 8, 15 and 16), the 3 desirent tructive blows against Chau Hung post, Bish David district (Jan. 4, 6 and 16) and district (Jan. 4, 6 and 16) and district forces and inhabitants of Thanh Phu district is smash-ing Operation Dishbuss 5, it would have been impossible to make the annihilation to make the annihilation battle against the Black Tiger Ranger battalion on the night of Jan. 16 a success, It is on the basis of the powerful and extensive developmen of guerilla warfare which has been tightening its noose and stepping up constantly its harassing activities against the enemy that the regional forces and guerillas have been able to fight such major annihilation battles as des-

cribed above. The American aggressors are training and nursing back the guppet troops into pacification tasks, they have begun to deploy their troops into the Nam Bo delta in a, bid to replace the puppet troops in the occupation of this area. But they have found themselves up against the atoma-like might of the 6 million combatants, The American aggressors

of dauntlessness dating back to the "simultaneous uprisings" movement of the periangs movement of the years 1939 and 1960. In co-ordination with the great force of its huge political army, the L.A.F. in the Nambo delta have made the most of their skill in fighting in marshy terrain crisscrossed in marshy terrain crisscrossed by rivers and canals, and are driving U.S. commanders into a tight corner. To take the initiative in striking at the puppet troops, wiping, them out in large numbers, and seizing as many weapons as possible is to deprive the Americans of any support available before they available before they jump into the Nambo delta. Should the aggressors be rash enough to persist in their attempt, they would meet their doom even more quickly. In 1966, the L.A.F. completely wiped out all in all 23 battalions and armoured sub-regiments of the puppet army. In the first 20 days of the new year alone, the South Vietnamese regional forces and guerillas already destroyed a battalions of puppet regu-lars and I puppet armoured sub-regiment. It was indeed a new and very momentous achievement, marking the new and very momentous achievement, marking the steady and rapid growth of guerilla warfare in South Vietnam, and opening up new and very promisingly vietas for the movement to wipo troops to develop among the local armed forces and people in the new year:

TO THE READER

We are aware that We, are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to zerve you more efficiently in future.



Australian Premier: "See how popular veu are. General!" (Realités Cambodeiennes)

ON February 4 and 5, 1967, U.S. planes hammered at Thanh Hoa town, destroying many

populous quarters, schools,

hospitals and nearby visages and causing heavy losses to the civilian population. Thus during the first 6 weeks of 1967. Thanh Hoa underwent 22 air raids and was razed

to the ground.

sitals and nearby villages

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF MANY **PUPPET REGULAR** UNITS

Since the beginning of this year, along with their resounding victories over American troops and Pak over American troops and Pak Jung Hymercenary forces in Quang Ngai (Jan. 16). Da Anag (Jan. 14 and 36), Pieiku (Jan. 7-10) and Thu Dau Mot (Ioling Operation Cedar Falis between Jan. 2 and 26) the South Vietnam armed forces and people have also administered successive and administered successive and troops on all battlefields. In the birst 20 days of January the first 20 days of January alone, apart from separate the first 20 days of January alone, apart from separate battles of attrition and annihilation, according to preliminary statistics, the LA.F. completely wheel out 16 platoons, 4 companies, 3 battalions and 1 armoured sub-regiment of the Saigon army.

Most of these successes could be ascribed to the regional forces and guerillas and were achieved in the plain of Central Trung Bo and in the Mekong Delta, where the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were gear-ing their "pacification pro-gram" with the design to regroup the population into concentration camps. In the last one year or more, the concentration camps. In the last one year or more, the collapsing and disintegrating puppet army did not dare confront the L.A.F. any longer. As a result, American troops have been thrown in tought, on a team thousand the masse to party the blows for the puppet troops, and replace them an dealing with or the puppet troops, and replace them are the section of t tasks on the second front, i.e., the pacification program", in the hope of grappling with the regional forces and guerillas. But it is crystal clear that even pupper regu-lars now find it beyond their power to contend with the regional forces and guerillas. begin traction as the begin traction in a service begin traction of the regional forces and guerillas already mature and battle seasoned. Apart from attack-seasoned. Apart from attack-gred in "house watching" and in clearing roads for the Americans, and from setting up ensireling belts of the Americans, and from setting up ensireling belts other small scale actions, the regional forces and guerillas now take the initiative in esching out the puppet troops seeking out the puppet troops are all the setting that the setting is a setting to the setting the setting traction and trac

> Cu Chi guerillas (South Vietnam)

To wipe out whole units of puppet troops, the re-gional forces and guerillas have devised many ingenious tactics. Besides storming enemy posts to intercept

sise to battalion-size) both segional and regular. The regional L.A.F. have in fact become capable of dealing powerful blows at the puppet troops, the dilapidat-ed prop of the U.S. aggres-men.

tactics. Sesides storming tactics. Sesides storming tactics as in the seriodrocenests as in the successful battle of Binh Thuan on Jan. 7 in which the seriodrocenests as a tray Phong Perpet base at Tay Phong Perpet base and perital properties and perital period ing areas where American troops provide protection for puppet units under direct U.S. command. Those were the actions against the Thu



Thua military sub-sector in Tan An with the complete destruction of the Pauther. Shin Company on Jan. 14, and against the position of Armourd Regiment 38 and an infantry unit of Regiment 44, 33rd Division on Highway 8 between Phan Thiet and Ma Lam in Binh Thuan on Jan. 18 (destroying 12 M.113'st and 40 machine runs). More and 40 machine runs. More the state of the state of the machine runs. More than 15 meters of the machine mach and 40 machine guns). Most remarkable was the fact that these surprise attacks took place in a lightning fashion and were crowned took place in a lightining fashion and were crowsed with splendid success: many battles ended in complete victory after only 20 mil-wight of Armoured Regiment 38 and the destruction of Battalino 2, set of Lindon and the Can Gioco military subsector, Cholon province, on Jan. 15 (see V.N.C. N.-95).

(Continued page 7)

A CCORDING to Western reports, the L.A.F. at 2 a. m. on Feb. 4 attacked for the 4th time the big U.S. logistical base in Long Binh, Blen Hoa province.

The officers of this 1,200-hectare base made known that the L.A.F. cut off many barbed wire entanglements and infiltrated into the base to destroy the storages.

The first explosion took place at 3.15 hours (Saigon time), projecting 105, 135 and 175mm shells and smaller bullets on the storages, causing successive blasts. The ing successive blasts. The second explosion occurred at 5 hours, the third at 9 (Sai-

According to Reuter, 5 storages 100 yards wide by 150 yards long were destroyed and the explosions shock the window panes in Saigon, 13 miles to the southwest, causng big fires lasting 10 hours.

According to AP, 14 hours after the first explosion, the bomb experts of the U.S. army did not dare to come to the scene and 30 hours after, the fire was still rag-ing in a number of places.

The logistical officers at The logistical officers at the Long Binh base admitted that the losses incurred sur-passed by far 'those of the previous three attacks, which took place on October 36, November 27 and December 9, 1966, during which 8 storages containing 354,717 tons of bombs, rockets and 150, 153 and rozum cannon 150, 155 and 203mm cannon shells and 3,575 cases of explosives were destroyed, 2t military vehicles destroyed or heavily damaged and 350 GI's wiped out.

week earlier, the L.A.F. in Bien Hoa intercepted a military convoy transporting one battalion of nuppet troops. The attack rock place near Xuan Loc district capital about 60km

L.A.F. Win Repeated Victories Around Saigon and Da Nang:

- 4th attack on U.S. big logistical base in Long Binh (on Feb. 4 night) 21km from Saigon.

- A convoy of one battalion of puppet troops attacked on Jan. 29 near Xuan-Loc, 60km east northeast of Saigon: 186 GI's killed or wounded between Jan. 21 and 24.

- 4 companies of U.S. marines decimated south of Da Nang (Jan. 29).

east northeast of Saigon. The enemy admitted that two vehicles were destroyed and many puppet troops killed or wounded.

Within four days ending Jan. 24, the L.A.F. and regional forces in the same district intercepted the U.S. troops on a leoting operation, killing 186 enemies, wounding many others, destroying 3 tanks and armoured cars and seizing a large quantity of ammunition and willing and continuous and quantity of ammun military equipment.

A CCORDING to Western reports, the L.A.F. on Jan. 29 intercepted and heavily depleted 4 companies of U.S. marines south of Da Nang near the site the L.A.F. on Jan. 26 had wiped out almost completely one battalion of U.S. marines on the bank of the Thu Bon river, 22km southwest of Da

It was in this area that the L.A.F. rased to the ground a position 5km south southeast of Da Nang, on Jan. 14 night, wiping out

70 U.S. Marines 23km south of Da Nang, on Jan. 14.

ATTACK ON PHU BAI AIR-PIELD, THUA THIEN PROVIN-CE ON IAN. 19 NIGHT

A CCORDING TO L.P.A., the L.A.F. on Jan. 19 night hammered at Phu Bai airfield, and the C.P. of U.S. 3rd Marine Division at the airfield: 120 U.S. toops were killed including many cameno are seen the same of the company of the comp officers; one 155 mm cannot was destroyed, a number of aircraft damaged and 2 houses and 50 tents set airc.

ONE COMPANY AND ONE PLATOON OF PUPPET TROOPS IN MY THO PRO-VINCE NEATLY WIPED OUT

A CCORDING to L.P.A., the LAF on Jan. 29 neatly wiped out one civil guard company engaged in a raiding operation and put out of action a platoon in Cai Lay district, My Tho province.

L.P.A. REPORTS:

ATTACK on the U.S. base in Piciku on Jan. 6: the LA.F. desiroyed 92 aircraft of various types, killed 280 enemy troops most of them U.S. sirnes and technicians, burnt 8 million litree of patrol, destroyed 1,000 tone of ammunition, 13 milliary whicles and 1 armoured car

BATTLE of An Dien, Quang Ngai province, on Jan. 10: the L.A.F. wiped out 2 companies of Pak Jung Hi mercenaries, decimated another company, (235 ene-mies were killed) and shot down 2 helicopters.

PERATION Theyer 2 fought off on Dec. 1, 1906 in Binh Dinh province: the LAAF, riged-double-self-one enemy battalion and 2 companies and decimbed another company: 720 G.I.'s were killed as voluded, choppers brought down. A

IN THE MEKONG DELTA

LOCAL L.A.F. AND GUERILL'AS' BRILLIANT · VICTORY IN CAI DUOC

Cal DUOC post in Giong Rieng district, 35 km north-west of Rach Gia north-west of Rach Gia town, was an important post on the road linking 3 military centres: Vi Thanh, Gioug Rieng and Rach Gia town.

At 0.30 hour on October 17, 1966, it was overrun by the local L.A.F. who killed and wounded a puppet company and seized all the weaponry and military equipment. The and military equipment. The attack was so sudden that the garrisons nearby could not come to rescue Cai Duoc. A puppet company sent to re-occupy the post was wiped out in no time.

On October 18 at noon, On October 18 at noon, a ranger company of Battalion 1, Brigade 42, Division 22 helilifed by 3 helicopters took advantage of a heavy rain and landed at 5km south of Cai Ducc post within the shoating range of 12 Liberation fighters. While the puppet troops were busy getting out of the helicopters, they were assailed by a thick fire. At the cry "forward" the 12 fighters rushed on for a hand-to-hand fight; they wiped out the puppet company in a minutes.captured 25 prison-5 minutes, captured 25 prisoners, shot down 2 choppers and damaged 3 others.

(Continued page 7)